THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, December 21, 1810. No. 255

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Peter A. Laubie,

HAS the honor to inform the public, that he has opened in the Diamond, a CONFECTIONARY AND PASTRY SHOP He keeps a supply of Cordials, Wines, French Brandy, and Holland Gin, Coffee, Sugars, Spanish Segars, &c. and different kinds of dried Fruits. Those ladies and gentlemen who may wish to have any particular kind of Pastry for Tea Parties, &c. by giving their orders in the morning, will be attended to punctually. Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1810

To be Sold at Auction,

ON the 22d day of this inst. if not Sold prior to that date by private sale, a part of my TRACT of LAND, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh, and on a branch of Girty's run. It contains about 130 acres, 20 acres or more of which may be converted into excellent meadow; the whole is extremely well timbered and watered; the iron pirites abound in the stream. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises. The conditions of sale will be made known on application to Messrs *Griffin & Harris*, Auctioneers, or to the owner.

I. D WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, 13th December, 1810.

NOTICE.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, one mile and an half from M'Kee's Port, on the 25th inst a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, rising four years old, has one shoe on one of her feet, no particular marks visible The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE BARKHAMMER.

November 26, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that my wife Emily and myself have dissolved, by mutual consent, our marriage contract. This is therefore to forwarn all and every person from trusting her after this date, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

FREDERICK FRANK.

December 13, 1810

WM. B FOSTER & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Market Street, next door to the Office of '*The Pittsburgh Gazette*,'

a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandise,

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

They have the following

Liquors and Groceries

For Sale at *Cost and Carriage;*

Madeira, Lisbon & Sherry Wine, 1st quality,
Cogniac Brandy, 1st and 2nd do.
Jamaica Spirits, do. do.
Coffee,
Brown and Lump Sugar,
Madder,
Allum,
Spanish Whiting,
Rice,
Ginger,
Copperas, } In Kegs.
Pepper and Allspice,
Bengal Indigo,
Spanish Brown,
Chalk,
White Lead,
Young Hyson, } Tea by the Chest.
Hyson Skin,
Mustard, } By the Box.
Spanish Segars
Chocolate
Shad and Mackrale,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Shot by the bag.

A few Barrels of old double Distilled Whiskey and Country Gin.

They have also for Sale the following articles from Col. Humphrie's manufactory in Connecticut.

Superfine broad Cloths,
Common do.
Cassimers,
Cassinets,
Coating,
Woolen Stockings,
Cotton do
Checks and Stripes,
Bed Ticken,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Chambray Muslin.

Lee's celebrated Patent and Family Medicines for Sale.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1810. tf.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed, on good paper.

Doctor Stevenson,

Requests all persons indebted to him to make payment before the 15th January next.

Pittsburgh Dec. 1, 1810.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 18th Nov. last *THOMAS HENRY*, an Apprentice to the Tanning and Currying business; about 19 years of age. Whoever will apprehend said Apprentice and deliver him to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM HAYS.

December 6, 1810.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making

Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

PORK,

THE highest price given by the subscriber for a quantity of good *Pork.*—*Whiskey, Soap, Vinegar* and *Candles*, he will also purchase.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4th, 1810.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.

Corner of Front and Market Streets. have just received an additional supply of

Merchandise,

adapted to the present Seaons.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders rom the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug .1st. 1810.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deerskins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breechesmaker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Now Opening

BY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

of almost every description.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 75 Cents,

SELECT REMAINS

OF THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, who died June 19, 1787.

CONTAINING

I Memoirs of his Life;
II. Letters to his Friends;
III. Religious Tracts;
IV. Advice to his Children;
V. An account of some of his Dying Sayings;
VI. And Dying advices to his Congregation

THIS interesting little work was compiled by the Rev. John Brown and the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, from the papers of their deceased father, a few years after his death. In their preface they observe, "THE MEMOIRS were in substance written by our father's own hand, two or three years before he died. It was his care to mark the singular dispensations of Providence towards him; and then prudently to declare them to his children, that they also might set their hope in God.

"THE LETTERS were sent by him to some intimate friends. We need not scarce inform the reader, that the author never had the most remote thought of their being printed. Some of the persons who had them in possession, finding their own hearts warmed with the truths which they contained, expressed a willingness to have them made publick, for the edification of others.

"The ADVICES to the children and to the Congregation, were found among our father's papers after his decease He was convinced in his own mind that UNION TO CHRIST, evidenced by conformity to him in holiness, "Is the one thing needful;" this was the doctrine which he taught whilst he lived; and he intended, that these Advices should declare his sentiments on this subject, when he was dead."

They observe in the close of the preface, "If some secure hyprocrites are awakened, some profane sinners are converted, some wavering Christians are established, and some distressed souls are comforted; we have fully gained our end in the publication."

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1810

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Steam Mill.

CASH

FOR

WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash for their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

Franklin Head Bookstore

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine

AND

Extra Magazine Almanacks for

1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl.
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China.
The Calender,
Franklin's Ways to Wealth.
Chinese Industry
Great and noble actions.
Domestic Picture.
Chinese Oil Radish
Early Potatoes.
Distellation from do.
Salt petre, how manufactured.
Wild Geese
Anecdote—*Oriental.*
Receipt for Consumption. &c.
Rates of Postage.
Friend's Meeting.
Advice to save Rags.
Horses and Sheep, comparative view.
Courts of Law.
Tables of interest, *etc*
List of Roads.

Besides the contents of the above, the

Magazine Almanack,

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO,

Extraordinary Bones.
Temperance.
Weem's life of Washington.
Important Discovery of Clay.
A new Manufacture.
Poetical question in Algebra.
Mint of the U States.
Gallatin's Report on Domestic Manufactures
Letters from Chilicothe.
— Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Olympian Springs in Kentucky.
Salt Springs.
Steam Boat.
Spinning Wheels.
Domestic carpet, etc.
Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county.
Inhabitants and houses in Pittburgh.
Marriages.
Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on Sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The legislature of the State of New-York, esteeming Mr. Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer, ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks, for* 1811.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Braziers Copper &c

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-5 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, December 21, 1810.

State Legislature

On Tuesday last, the day assigned by the constitution, a quorum appeared in both houses of the Legislature.

In Senate, Presley C. Lane, Esq. was re-elected Speaker; Joseph M'Jimsey clerk; George Harrison, assistant clerk; William Wilson, sergeant at arms; and Adam Hart, door-keeper

The House of Representatives re-elected John Weber, Esq. speaker, George Heckert was elected clerk, and Samuel D. Franks, Esq. assistant clerk. Joseph Fry, was re-elected sergeant at arms; and Henry Lechler, door keeper.

The time of the two houses has been employed in receiving petitions, appointing committees, &c.

At 12 o'clock on Thursday, his excellency the governor, by the secretary of the commonwealth, Mr. N. B. Boileau, delivered the following

Message.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Our foreign relations, I am happy to observe, present more flattering prospects, than when the legislature last assembled. The two great conflicting powers of Europe discover some disposition to abandon those unjust measures, which they had adopted, and which have so long and so greatly embarrassed our trade, and paralised the spirit of commercial enterprize in the union. Whether those prospects will ripen into fruitful realities, or as heretofore, disappoint our just expectations, time alone can discover. The message of the president of the United States will probably dispel much of the uncertainty, and remove much of the difficulty, which prevents (at this time) our forming sound and correct opinions as to the actual, present and probable future situation of our country in its relations with foreign powers.

Confiding in the wisdom and patriotism of the constituted authorities of the United States, you, fellow-citizens, well know, that Pennsylvania will ever be ready, cheerfully to embark her fortunes and resources, and ardently display her energies and courage, in resisting aggression, avenging insult, or defending the rights of that community, of which she is a part, and from which she never has had, nor ever wishes to have, a separate interest, or discordant feeling.

The revolutions and overturnings of the old world for the last twenty years, exhibit awful lessons for our contemplation, and strongly mark the fluctuations and changeability of every thing human —they have, however, left indelible impressions of the truth, that for a nation to preserve her independence, she must be, not only courageous, but, also armed, disciplined and united. The nation rests upon feeble props and a sandy foundation, which hopes for support, in time of need, from allies, or relies for security in the hour of trial, upon a standing army.—History and experience furnish numerous examples of the mighty evils, which have fallen upon nations, that were slumbering in imagined security, and of the safety which has ever been consequent upon prudent foresight. If it be more wise and politic, as well as more consistent with humanity, by a commanding attitude, to deter insult to injury, rather than by force to repel them: then it is greatly to be desired that the energies of the nation be organized.

These considerations, fellow-citizens, will necessarily draw your attention to a revision of our militia system. On the valor and patriotism of the militia of Pennsylvania, we may with confidence rely; but those noble virtues, unaided by discipline, and without the necessary weapons of warfare, would be inefficient against the attacks of a veteran, disciplined and well appointed army. Governments founded on injustice, fear to arm and discipline the people, least they might by one mighty effort, hurl oppression from its splendid throne, and bury the oppresors beneath the ruins Such governments are therefore necessitated to look for preservation from a mercenary soldiery, whose pay and subsistence are drawn from the very people, against whom at the command of their officers, they must push the bayonet or direct the cannons mouth!—But in a government like ours, founded on the rock of eternal truth, and recognising the equal rights of man, it is our just pride, that we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear from a general arming of the people—The permanence of our institutions and the independence of our country, can only be secured by a well organized, well armed, well disciplined, and well appointed militia.

These and similar reflections must have deeply impressed your minds with the necessity, which imposes upon the general assembly the duty of devoting their time and talents to the making such provision by law, as shall enable the freemen of this commonwealth to take the field, if necessary, with as much advantage to their country and honor to themselves, as in our revolutionary struggle, distinguished the Pennsylvania line.

Of the public arms belonging to the state, those that have been distributed are many of them lost or destroyed, and many of those that remain in store, are in a perishing condition for want of necessary means to keep them clean and in good order. The preservation of the public arms, and a lucid arrangement of the financial concerns of the militia, are objects of great moment, and will doubtless engage that portion of your attention which their importance requires. I would again invite the attention of the general assembly, to the encouragement of volunteer corps of infantry and artillery and particularly to the regiment of artillery in the city of Philadelphia. I have been induced thus urgently to press this subject upon the general assembly, from the circumstance that subsequent to the rising of the present legislature, and previous to the meeting of another, a general election for militia officers will be held throughout the state.

Intimately connected with the militia system, is the duty of improving our roads, the navigation of our rivers, and the cutting of canals—attention to these subjects is also required by sound political economy, as the certain means to give spring to industry in agriculture, manufactures and commerce. The political economists of the present age, appear to concur in the opinion, that internal intercourse is more advantageous to a nation than external commerce, even when pursued under the most favorable circumstances. The embarrassment and obstacles thrown in the way of commercial enterprize, although they have subjected our citizens to losses and privations, may and possibly will, issue in more lasting and solid advantages to our country than if they never had existed. They have tended to detach our citizens from too ardent a desire to engage in foreign speculations and too fond an attachment to foreign articles, and have awakened their minds to an investigation and exploration of our internal resources.

Completely to develope the riches of our country, is perhaps beyond the reach of individual wealth or enterprize; would it not therefore, be wise and patriotic in the legislature to extend their patronage and proffer their aid to improve our roads, clear our rivers and open canals, and to foster the infant manufactures of our country?

It cannot be two distinctly or too durably impressed, that to be really independent, we must be able to manufacture for ourselves, at least all those articles which are necessary to our comfort and convenience. Before dismissing the subject of internal improvements, I would invite the special attention of the legislature to the contemplated connection of the waters of the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Delaware, by canals. A very superficial knowledge of the geography of the state, is sufficient to evince the importance of the scheme. Although the work would be expensive and difficult, I believe no doubt is entertained of its practibility, or of those immediate advantages, which must flow from its execution to the country watered by those streams; but its importance is vastly enhanced when viewed as the main section of a water communication between the eastern and western parts of the state—Stupendous as this may appear, on a superficial view, yet compared with what has been done in foreign countries, and compared even with what has been done by the state of South Carolina, it is not only possible, but practicable; her exertions and those of other of our sister states in promoting internal improvements, ought to stimulate Pennsylvania to equal efforts. To the considerations already suggested, permit me add to another, which assuredly will have weight with the legislature, that the union, harmony and happiness of our constituents are best promoted by a mutual interest and dependence; a facility of exchanging their produce and manufactures and a frequency of intercourse.

I feel it my duty again to invite the attention of the general assembly to the constitutional injunction, which declares that "the legislature *shall* as soon as conveniently may be provided by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Twenty years have elapsed since this injunction became a part of our constitution, during which time various grants to colleges and academies have been made, and several laws have been enacted in the spirit of this provision; but, it is yet much doubted, whether there has been such a legislative act, as guarantees to the poor "throughout the state," the blessings of education, free of expense.

To enforce the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge in a republican representative government, would surely be unnecessary to an enlightened and patriotic legislature; nor will the difficulty of ascertaining the best and most certain means of effecting this great good, discourage them from further attempting to attain an object so extremely desirable, as it regards the peace harmony and happiness of society, and secures the stability of our republican institutions.—The laws for the suppression of vice and immorality (evils which, in a great measure spring from ignorance) require revision and amendment. The provisions, in too many cases, are too easily evaded, and the penalties imposed, two trivial to deter.

Much of the time of the legislature has for years past, been usefully occupied in the improvement of our judiciary system. Perhaps few more material amendments can obtain, without an entire change of the system. Complaints of its inadequacy, are chiefly confined to the city and county of Philadelphia.—Whatever foundation there may be for complaint, it seems rather to have arisen from a collision of interest incident to a crouded population, and numerous commercial transactions, and from the tedious forms of procedure in our courts, than from any defect in the system itself. By the act for regulating arbitrations, the prothonataries of the respective counties are required to report the proceedings had under that act. These reports combined with our own observation and experience, will, I trust, furnish materials for the extention and perfection of that truly christian principle, inculcated in the same act, which experience has proved to be best calculated to preserve peace on earth. Under it, right and justice may be administered "without sale, denial, or delay."

On the 9th of April 1807, "A further supplement to an act, entitled An act for offering compensation to Pennsylvania claimants of certain lands in the seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne, and for purposes therein mentioned," was passed. This supplement grants to Pennsylvania claimants of a certain description, the right to release their titles to the commonwealth. This priviledge has been embraced by some, under the opinion that the right to sue the commonwealth for the value of such land, was also extended. This equitable provision is, unintentionally, it is presumed, omitted in the further supplement. The statement of the fact will be sufficient to induce a just Legislature to apply an appropriate remedy: It may be proper to remark, that the abolition of the circuit court presents to suitors of this description another difficulty.

Legislature attention is requested to the lands on Lake Erie, purchased by the state of Pennsylvania from the U. States, included in what has been usually called the Triangle. The quantity purchased and paid for by the state is 202,187 acres, supposed to be strict measure, which is equal to 190,742 acres and allowance. The whole of this purchase is said to be disposed of by the state and appropriated; yet it appears from official documents in the land-office, that the state has not in fact disposed of more than 179,807 acres and 7 perches, leaving a balance against the state unaccounted for of 10,934 acres and 152 perches.

In the judicial investigation of land titles it is frequently discovered that the state has been defrauded; first, in applications for land by dating the improvements as having been made many years after the period at which it was actually commenced; and secondly by including within the lines marked on the ground more land than is returned into the land-office. In either of those cases, the state appears in the light of an injured third person, and ought to have some friend in court to maintain her rights and secure her interests.

The health law is believed to be defective; and as it will shortly expire by its own limitation, it will claim your serious deliberation. To acquire for the Legislature all the information possible, on a subject involving the health of a populous and prosperous city, I directed the secretary of the commonwealth to write to the board of health, previous to the commencement of the late quarantine, and to the lazeretto physician, requesting from them what information and suggestions their experience had given birth to. These letters, and the communication of the board and the lazaretto physician, shall be laid before the legislature.

The inestimable blessings of peace, the general good state of health which since the recess of the legislature has pervaded the state, demands our most lively gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all good; nor has the bounty of Heaven been less conspicuous in rewarding the labors of the husbandman with plenteous crops, and crowning his orchards with abundance of fruit. May we be enabled suitably to appropriate, appreciate and improve all the numerous blessings which have been so liberally bestowed upon us.

Under the act for continuing the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania, passed the last session of the legislature, I have invested in the stock of that institution $369,200, being the amount of 923 shares at par. A sum of $21,611 (exclusive of $12,328 mentioned in my communication to the last legislature) has been invested in stock of divers turnpike companies enumerated in the act, entitled "An act for the improvement of the state." The various other duties devolved on the executive by laws and resolutions of the last legislature, have also been performed.

The increase of our revenue, of which the late investitures are uncontrovertible testimonials, combined with our resources generally, which the annual reports of the accountant officers will more particularly exhibit Our improvement in agriculture, manufactures, and consequent increase of wealth, exhibit to the legislature, means, present as well as future, commensurate with the most expanded views of internal improvement generally. These means liberally, but judiciously applied, will command the approbation and applause of our fellow citizens.

It will be my particular gratification, as it is my bounden duty, heartily and zealously to co-operate with you in carrying into complete effect such measures as the judgment and experience of the general assembly shall devise, for promoting the interest, and advancing the happiness of our constituents.

SIMON SNYDER.

Lancaster, December 6, 1810.

DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying the Message of the President.

From the Secretary of State to Governor Claiborne.

Department of State, October 27, 1810.

SIR,

From the enclosed proclamation of the President of the United States, you will perceive his determination to take possession of the territory therein specified, in the name and behalf of the United States: the considerations which have constrained him to resort to this necessary measure, and his direction that you, as Governor of the Orleans Territory, shall execute the same. Of this proclamation, upon your arrival at Natchez, you will, without delay, cause to be printed as many copies in the English, French, and Spanish languages, as may be deemed necessary, and you will cause the same to be extensively circulated throughout the said territory.

You will immediately proceed by the nearest and best route to the town of Washington in the Mississippi territory. From the Secretary at War you will receive an order to the officers commanding the several frontier posts to afford you such assistance in passing the wilderness and descending the western waters, as you may require. And, as despatch is very desirable, you are authorized, in case your horses should fail, to procure others at the public expense. After having made at Washington the necessary arrangements with gov. Holmes, and with the commanding officer of the regular troops, you will without delay proceed into the said territory, and, in virtue of the President's proclamation, take possession of the same in the name and in behalf of the U. States.

As the district, the possession of which you are directed to take, is to be considered as making part of the Territory of Orleans, you will after taking possession lose no time in proceeding to organize the militia, to prescribe the bounds of parishes, to establish parish courts, and finally to do whatever your legal powers applicable to the case will warrant, and may be calculated to maintain order, to secure to the inhabitants the peaceable enjoyment

of their liberty, property and religion, and to place them, as far as may be, on the same footing with the inhabitants of the other districts under your authority. As far as your powers may be inadequate to these and other requisite objects, the legislature of Orleans, which it is understood will soon be in session, will have an opportunity of making further provisions for them, more especially for giving by law to the inhabitants of the said Territory a just share in the representation of the general assembly; it being desirable that the interval of this privation should not be prolonged beyond the unavoidable necessity of the case.

If contrary to expectation, the occupation of the Territories on the part of the United States should be opposed by force; the commanding officer of the regular troops on the Mississippi will have orders from the Secretary at War to afford you, upon your application, the requisite aid, and should an additional force be deemed necessary you will draw from the Orleans Territory, militia in such numbers, and in such proportions from your respective territories as you and Gov. Holmes may deem proper. Should, however, any particular place, however small, remain in possession of a Spanish force, you will not proceed to employ force against it; but you will make immediate report thereof to this department.

You will avail yourself of the first favorable opportunities that may occur to transmit to the several governors of the Spanish provinces in the neighbourhood, copies of the President's Proclamation, with accompanying letters of conciliatory tendency.

To defray any reasonable expenditures which may necessarily attend the execution of these instructions, the President authorizes you having due regard for economy, to draw for a sum not exceeding in any event 20,000 dollars.

From the confidence which the President justly has in your judgment and discretion, he is persuaded, that in the execution of this trust, as delicate as it is important, your deportment will be temperate and conciliatory.—Such a line of conduct towards the inhabitants is prescribed as well by policy as justice..

You will, it is expected, be fully sensible of the necessity, not only of communicating every important event that may occur in the progress of this business, but of transmitting a letter, whatever may be its contents, by every mail to this city.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R SMITH.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the territory south of the Mississippi Territory, and eastward of the Mississippi, and extending to the river Perdido, of which possession was not delivered to the United States in pursuance of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803, has at all times, as is well known, been considered and claimed by them, as being within the colony of Louisiana, conveyed by the said treaty in the same extent that it had in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France originally possessed it.

And whereas the acquiescence of the United States in the temporary continuance of the said territory under the Spanish authority, was not the result of any distrust of their title, as has been particularly evinced by the general tenor of their laws, and by the distinction made in the application of those laws between that territory and foreign countries; but was occasioned by their conciliatory views, and by a confidence in the justness of their cause; and in the success of candid discussion and amicable negociation with a just and friendly power.

And whereas a satisfactory adjustment too long delayed, without the fault of the United States, has for some time been entirely suspended by events over which they had no controul; and whereas a crisis has at length arrived subversive of the order of things under the Spanish authorities, whereby a failure of the United States to take the said territory into its possession may lead to events ultimately contravening in the views of both parties, whilst in the mean time the tranquility and security of our adjoining territorries are endangered, and new facilities given to violations of our revenue and commercial laws, and those prohibiting the introduction of slaves.

Considering moreover, that under these peculiar and imperative circumstances, a forbearance on the part of the United States to occupy the territory in question, and thereby guard against the confusions and contingencies which threaten it, might be construed into a dereliction of their title, or an insensibility, to the importance of the stake; considering that in the hands of the United States it will not cease to be a subject of fair and friendly negociation and adjustment: considering, finally, that the acts of Congress, though contemplating a present possession by foreign authority, have contemplated, also, an eventual possession of the said territory by the U. States, and are, accordingly, so framed as in that case to extend in their operation to the same. Now be it known that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the U. States of America, in pursuance of these weighty and urgent considerations, have deemed it right and requisite that possession should be taken of the said territory, in the name and behalf of the United States. WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor of the Orleans Territory, of which the said territory is to be taken as part, will accordingly, proceed to execute the same; and to exercise over the same territory the authorities and functions legally appertaining to his office. And the good people, inhabiting the same, are invited and enjoined to pay due respect to him in that character; to be obedient to the laws; to maintain order; to cherish harmony; and in every manner to conduct themselves as peaceable citizens, under full assurances, that they will be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of
(L. S.) Washington, the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D 1810, and in the thirty-fifth year of the independence of the said United States.

By the President,

R. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

Holland.—Fifteen years ago this was one of the richest of countries. "Its mercantile capital being two vast to find employment at home, was continually overflowing, and running into the public funds of other countries." The interest of money, by reasons of its great plentiness, was lower there than perhaps any where else upon earth. The bank of Amsterdam was preeminent for credit and for the magnitude of its discounts. The paper of that bank was five per cent above specie; as it was every where current, and the advantage over silver and gold, that it could be transferred, reckoned, or concealed, with more ease. When the French took possession of Amterdam, in the year 1795, its merchants, like those of Tyre, were princes, they possessed princely fortunes.

The Hollanders having for several ages bent their whole minds to getting money, had quite lost the spirit of their brave and hardy ancestors, who were poor. Choosing to submit without a strugle, rather than bravely to defend their country and their liberties, and hoping to soften their foe by a voluntary and cheerfull submission, they welcomed the French invaders with open arms; and the whole city of Amsterdam was in the full blaze of illumination the evening after the French entered it.

The French went thither, pretendly, as friends and protectors. They have *protected* Holland for fifteen years. They have *protected* it till there is nothing scarcely worth protecting. Its riches, as well as its liberties and independence, are gone. The Hollanders are not only enslaved, politically speaking, they not only have lost their political existence as a nation, and are made a province of France, but are reduced to almost poverty.

Hear what Champagny says in his report some time ago to the French Emperor. "*Holland*" (says he) "*has sunk* "*under the weight of her public debt,* "*which amounts to between* 85 *and* 90 "*millions.*" Again he says, "*It is esti-* "*mated that Holland pays triple the* "*sum that France pays. The people* "*groan under the weight of* 23 *distinct* "*descriptions of contributions. The Dutch* "*nation sinks under its contributions, and* "*can no longer pay them. Nevertheless* "*the necessary expences of government* "*require that this burthen should be aug-* "*mented.*"—The French minister offers these as some of the reasons why Holland ought of necessity to be incorporated with France. Thus Holland, after being impoverished by the iron gripe of Napoleon, is in the next place declared a *pauper*, and its extreme poverty is made the pretext for taking from it the very name of independence.

Yet Napoleon loved Holland. Again and again has he expressed his warm affection for his dutiful allies the Hollanders. "Their interests entered into the views of his policy" Unavailingly do they now execrate their own folly in having listened to French love-tales, and acted like the pidgeons, in the fable, that put themselves under the protection of the hawk.

[*Con. Cour.*

IRON BRIDGES.

A project has been some time in circulation for the construction of iron bridges, upon a new plan, by a Mr. Dyster, from England, who, we are informed, is now constructing a bridge of one hundred and fifty feet span, as a specimen of its advantages over other bridges.

This construction of an iron bridge, is said to be upon an entire new principle, and to possess the following advantages over any yet erected.

That it may be made at less expence, and in half the time, which a wooden bridge will require; uniting great durability, with a superior elegance of appearance.

That it may be formed of one single arch much wider than any present mode of constructing stone or wooden bridges will admit, sufficient to strech over most navigable streams., where bridges are required without any intermediate piers, and will not need an inconvenient height corresponding to its length; although its extension may be from six hundred to one thousand feet span.

That it will stand for ages without repairs; being of prodigious strength, the effect of its peculiar principle.

The chief desiderata in building bridges are, strength, durability, convenience, elegance of construction, and cheapness: all of which are said to be united in this system of erecting arches.

To lay a number of foundations in the beds of rivers, particularly where they are wide and deep, is attended with great expense and labor; and to obtain firm bases for a stone bridge, the laying of the piers is frequently as expensive as all the rest of the superstructure; and if composed of wooden piles, as they must be very numerous, the expence cannot be inconsiderable: therefore, any good and substantial mode will either require few piers, or supercede them altogether, except the buttresses on each shore, must be extremely valuable and important; the proposer of this system ascribes these properties to his plan.

Piers obstruct the flowing of the tide and are likewise subject to be affected by the strong and impetuous action of the stream, and by the floating down of timber, and in the winter season, are liable to receive much injury by floating bodies of ice, they are exposed also to shocks from timber, rafts and craft. The truth of these observations is obvious to every one who duly considers the subject. Mr. Dyster says his system obviates these objections.

His tubular system will, he conceives, prove the most valuable application of science to the improvement of bridge architecture that has yet been made, and be found incalculably beneficial to the permanent and solid interests of the country.

To Farmers.

SEVENTY FIVE CENTS per Hundred, will be given for good Barrel HOOP POLES. Apply to the subscriber living near Mr. WM. Watson, Stone Cutter.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1810.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issuad out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 16th of January next:—

Two Hundred acres of Land, be the same more or less, situated on the east branch of Big Beaver creek, adjoining the falls of said creek, on which is one grist mill, two dwelling houses, &c. Also, about twelve acres of land cleared and under fence.

Taken in execution as the property of John Wolf, at the suit of Daniel Leet.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff

Pittsburgh, Dec. 17, 1810

JOHN M AUSTIN,
Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public, and informs them that he has taken an office in Fourth Street, between Market and Penn-Streets, adjoining Woolman Gibson's Brick Store and near Henry Baird's Porter-house.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Mary, left my bed and board, and went off with another man in June 1809.—I, therefore forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting

JOHN ANDERSON.

December 15th, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mansfield Hanton, of Pittsburgh, Dec'd are requsted to make payment on or before the 1st day of April 1811, otherwise compulsive measures must be used.—And all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

JAMES BROWN,
Administrator.

December 20, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins,

At their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

HAVE received during the past and present season, a large supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, etc. etc. etc. which they sell on the most reasonable terms, and among which are the following:—

The American Tutor's Assistant, or brief system of practical arithmetic, to which is added an excellent system of book-keeping by single entry—*price* 62 1-2 cents.

David's Psalms, with notes, and an index of the first line of every verse—*price* 75 cents.

Beaties Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols.—*price* 2 dollars.

School Dictionary, by Johnson,	50 cents.
English Reader,	75
Murry's Sequel,	75
Murry's English Grammar abridg.	25
Bennet's Arithmetic,	50
American Preceptor,	37 1-2
Columbian Orator,	75
Dwight's Geography,	37 1-2
Parish's Geography,	37 1-2
Smith and Little's Music,	100
American Selection, for schools,	37 1-2
Entick's Dictionary,	75
Perry's do.	100
School Bible,	100
New Testament with psalms,	50
Blair's Lectures abridged,	75
Morse's Geography for schools,	100
The Pastor Reformed,	75

Large Family Bibles at 375, 425 and 450,
Pocket Bibles from 137 1-2 to 275.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1810.

Windsor Soap.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have for sale at the Franklin Head Bookstore,

WINDSOR SOAP of a superior quality, by the dozen or box.

ALSO,

Best American Inkpowder, red and black, at the Philadelphia prices, by the dozen or gross.

Dec. 13. 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have just published,

Price 6 cents single, 50 cents per dozen,

The Child's Catechism;

Or a New Help for instructing the rising generation in the first principles of the Oracles of God: divided into eighteen sections.

By the late Rev. William Marshall, A. M. and the late Rev. Thomas Beveridge.

Whom shall he teach knowledge, and whom shall he make to understand doctrine? Them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts. Isaiah, chap. xxviii. ver. 9.

To which is prefixed,

An earnest address to parents; and to the whole is added, an explanation of some terms not generally understood by young people.

Patterson & Hopkins,
BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*, have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law, Physic and Divinity; School Books, Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy, History, Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up order for *Maps, Globes, Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus*, etc etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printin Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.

Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *ect*

—

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Price fifty cents.)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

—

Dr Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

—

Dr Dyott's

Patent-Itch Ointment.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

—

Dr Lissot's

CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price two dollars.)

—

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

—

The Balm of Iberia.

(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

—

The Restorative Dentrifice.

(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

—

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicine having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his espective agents, throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE

MEDICINES

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,

Where pamphlets may be had gratis.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

—

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

Worm Destroying Lozenges,

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz. *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each packet of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

—

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral snbstances, too often destructive to the animal coustitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse acid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills is signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 50 cents per Box.)

TAKE NOTICE

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.